FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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# WORLD AFFAIRS

SOVIET POLICY

## Push Bid for 'Neutrals'

### Soviets Invite Adenauer

Soviet leaders this week pursued their apparent drive to "neutralize" key nations on the East-West frontiers. Major developments:

- They accepted a settlement of their feud with Marshal Tito under terms thought to preserve Yugoslav independence of the Soviet bloc. (Yugoslavia indorsed Red Chinese claims on UN membership & Formosa.)
- They invited Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to Moscow to discuss the establishment of diplomatic, economic & cultural relations between his West German Fed. Republic & the USSR.
- They staged an elaborate welcome for Indian Prime Min. Nehru when he arrived on a visit to Moscow.
- They continued Japanese peace-treaty talks in London. [See p. 183F1]

Meantime the U.S., Britain & France proposed that the Big 4 summit conference be held July 18-21 in Geneva.

## Tito, Russians Announce Accord

A week of talks between Soviet & Yugoslav leaders ended in Belgrade June 2 as Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & Yugoslav President Marshal Tito signed a declaration ending the Moscow-Belgrade feud and supporting UN membership for Communist China and its claim to Formosa. Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev took a side seat at the signing ceremony, the first time he did so since his arrival. [See p. 181B1]

The USSR-Yugoslav statement called for arms reduction, an atomic arms ban, establishment of "a general system of collective security, including a system of collective security in Europe based on a treaty, and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes" [see p. 167C3]. "Through such efforts, an atmosphere would be created" which would make possible a peaceful solution of "such urgent problems of the first importance as . . . an agreed settlement of the German question on a democratic basis in conformity both with the wishes & interests of the German people and in the interest of general security & the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of [Red China] to Formosa."

(In Washington, U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said June 2 that this was "very indefinite." He asked, "What are their rights?" He told reporters June 7 that an informal cease-fire was in effect in the Formosa Strait and that it might be more practical to leave things that way for the present than to seek a formal cease-fire.) [See p. 137D3]

#### Basis of Agreement Explained

The USSR-Yugoslav statement favored strengthening "the role & the authority of the UN" by giving Communist China "the representation to which it is entitled." It said the talks had "started from the following principles":

Wide World
MARSHAL TITO

(1) "Respect for the sovereignty, independence, integrity & for equality among states in their mutual relations"; (2) "recognition & development of peaceful co-existence among nations, regardless of ideological differences"; (3) "non-interference in internal affairs for whatever reason, whether of an economic, political or ideological nature, because questions of internal organization, or difference in social systems & of different forms of Socialist development, are solely the concern of the individual countries"; (4) removal of factors "which impede the exchange of goods and hamper the development of productive forces"; (5) approval of aid programs "through the appropriate UN bodies, as well as in other forms" in accordance with UN principles, to national economies and the economically underdeveloped areas; (6) elimination "of every form of propaganda & misinformation, as well as of other forms of conduct which create distrust or in any other way impede the establishment of an atmosphere conducive to constructive international cooperation and to the peaceful coexistence of nations"; (7) "condemnation of all aggression and of all attempts to subject other countries to political & economical domination"; (8) "recognition that the policy of military blocs increases international tension, undermines confidence among nations & augments the danger of war."

### Week in Headlines

#### International

*Tito & Soviet leaders announced agreement to resume friendly relations, support same goals on several Asian & UN issues; accord mentioned no Communist Party reunion.*

*Russia invited Adenauer to Moscow talks on German-Soviet relations.*

*West proposed Big 4 heads of Govt. meet in mid-July in Geneva.*

*Nehru visited Moscow.*

*France signed Tunisian home-rule agreement.*

#### United States

*Ford & UAW compromised on unemployment-pay guarantee.*

*Supreme Court upset Peters' loyalty dismissal, avoided constitutional question in Govt. ousters.*

*Senate voted to raise minimum wage to $1 an hour, rejected Admin. public housing plan, approved bill for more housing units, adopted full foreign aid program.*

*President pressed for passage of military reserves bill.*

The conferees agreed to make "necessary arrangements" for development of economic & cultural relations between the USSR & Yugoslavia and to establish "normal treaty conditions which will provide a base" for cooperation in other fields. They also agreed to take steps to conclude a treaty regarding the citizenship & repatriation of nationals of one country residing in the other and to "assist & facilitate cooperation among the social organization of the 2 countries through the establishment of contacts, the exchange of Socialist experiences & a free exchange of opinions" so that people of both countries can "become better acquainted & achieve better mutual understanding."

Although Khrushchev spoke of "mutual understanding" between the Soviet & Yugoslav CPs on his arrival in Belgrade, the final statement did not mention relations between the 2 CPs. The Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* said June 3 that the joint declaration had "tremendous significance." It underlined the section dealing with non-interference in internal affairs.

(U.S. State Dept. press chief Henry Suydam expressed his department's gratification June 3 at the USSR's "apparent acceptance" of "Yugoslavia's independence," which had been "consistently supported" by the U.S.) [See p. 174A3]

#### Khrushchev Stresses Amity

During a factory-inspection tour in Zagreb June 1, Khrushchev told Yugoslav CP and workers' representatives that the USSR might "make use of some of your experience in worker self-management." He said "there

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.82
14
762

may be things . . . which we can borrow from Yugoslavia . . . just as we are ready to borrow from the Americans."

Leaving a Belgrade reception that lasted into the early hours of June 3, Tito acted as interpreter as Khrushchev first referred to waiting Western newsmen as "dangerous" and then invited Frank Kelley of the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* to visit Moscow. Khrushchev's own interpreter took over to add: "And you can have your visa tomorrow if you wish. You can all have them. You can all get in."

Khrushchev, Bulganin & Anastas I. Mikoyan, a Soviet First Deputy Premier, stopped in Sofia June 3 & Bucharest June 4 before returning to Moscow by air June 5. Andrei A. Gromyko, First Deputy Forgn. Min.; Pavel N. Kumyikan, a Deputy Forgn. Trade Min., & Dmitri T. Shepilov, editor of *Pravda*, flew home via Budapest.

In Sofia, Khrushchev told a street rally June 3 that "the period of bad relations" between Moscow & Belgrade was "ended" and that "the road toward the development of friendly relations between the USSR & the peoples' democracies on one side and Yugoslavia on the other side has been opened." He added: "We have seen that Yugoslavia did not abandon her sovereignty but maintained her independence before the imperialists."

In Bucharest next day, Khrushchev told a mass CP rally: "Bad relations between the Soviet Union & Yugoslavia were in the interest of imperialist powers"; the Soviet bloc was "not weakening in our power."

While in Bucharest, the Soviet leaders met with Hungarian & Czech Govt. & CP leaders, and a communiqué issued in Bucharest June 5 expressed hopes of "friendly cooperation" with Yugoslavia so as to strengthen "the cause of peace & socialism." A Sofia communiqué that day expressed similar hopes.

## *Yugoslavs Shun Warsaw Plans*

Walter Ulbricht, Socialist Unity (Communist) leader in East Germany, announced June 4 that a joint Political Consultative Com. had been formed at the Warsaw meeting of Soviet satellites May 11-14. Its job: to "coordinate policies & acts of all the signatory powers for the purpose of solving major problems" and "to coordinate the great future plans for the huge area from Peiping to Berlin." [See p. 167A3]

But the *N.Y. Times* quoted official Belgrade sources as saying June 5 that Yugoslavia would not join the Warsaw projects. Yugoslav officials also were said to be annoyed at post-Belgrade statements by Khrushchev that the Yugoslavs felt were designed to embarrass Yugoslavia with the West.

(Warsaw radio announced June 5 that the Warsaw mutual assistance treaty between the USSR & its satellites had come into force with the deposit of ratifications in Warsaw by the 8 signatory countries.) [See p. 167A3]

## *Adenauer Asked to Moscow*

The USSR sent its first formal communication to the newly-sovereign Fed. (West) German Govt. June 7 when it submitted a note to the German Embassy in Paris inviting Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to visit Moscow "in the near future" to discuss establishment of diplomatic, trade & cultural relations. [See p. 183C1]

Wide World
ADENAUER

The Soviet note said: "Cancellation of the so-called Occupational Statute for West Germany" [see p. 157C-F2] and Soviet action ending the state of war with Germany [see p. 26E2] "now create the conditions necessary for normalization & establishment of direct relations" between Bonn & Moscow; the USSR "has never been guided by the feeling of revenge toward the German people," despite "all the suffering" it experienced in World War II, and establishment of normal relations "would contribute to the solution of outstanding problems of concern to the whole of Germany" and would help in bringing "restoration of the unity of the German democratic state."

The Russians said that "historical experience teaches us" that European peace largely depends on "normal & good relations between the Soviet & German peoples," but that "plans are afoot" in "certain aggressive circles" to "set in opposition the Soviet Union & Germany and to worsen relations between our 2 countries." Realization of these plans, the note said, "would inescapably make. . . . Germany a battlefield and lead to its annihilation."

In referring to German-Soviet trade, the Russians noted that goods turnover formerly had represented "1/5 of the total foreign trade both of Germany & the Soviet Union." (The Assn. for Promoting German-American Trade announced in Cologne June 8 that German exports to the U.S. set a new high in the first 4 months of 1955: $106,800,000 compared to $86,800,000 during the same period in 1954, an increase of 23.3%.) [See pp. 184E1, 62G2]

### Bonn Cabinet Studies Bid

Adenauer's Cabinet met June 8 to consider the Soviet invitation. It issued a statement "welcoming" the Soviet note and saying that "several questions . . . necessitate a preliminary study." The Cabinet expressed hope that this study would show that German-Soviet talks "appear to be suitable."

(Adenauer resigned June 6 as Forgn. Minister to concentrate on problems of German armament & unification [see p. 183D1]. He named Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, Christian Dem. leader in the Bundestag, to succeed him [see p. 157G3]. Defense Comm. Theodor Blank was chosen to become the first Fed. German Defense Minister. Dr. Hans Joachim von Merkatz was named Min. for Bundesrat Affairs to succeed Heinrich Hallwege, who had become Lower Saxony Minister-Pres.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 342E3]

### German to Consult West

A Bonn Govt. spokesman said June 8 Adenauer would consult the U.S., Britain & France before officially replying to the Soviet offer and that any Adenauer mission to Moscow would not precede the Big 4 summit meeting. (Adenauer was preparing to visit Washington & see Pres. Eisenhower June 14.) [See p. 173C3]

### President Lauds Adenauer

Pres. Eisenhower opened his news conference June 8 by asserting that the Soviet note to Adenauer was "a natural consequence" of developments in Western Europe and "a logical gesture" in view of Fed. Germany's new sovereignty. Mr. Eisenhower added: "We know Chancellor Adenauer. We have the utmost faith & confidence in him, and we know . . . that he will stand by his allies & friends." In reply to a question, the President said: "We have recognized [West Germany] as a sovereign nation, and just as we wouldn't expect some other country to determine our policy toward neutrality, we must give to Western Germany the complete right to solve their own problems." Mr. Eisenhower called Adenauer "one of the great statesmen of the world," whom "I trust . . . to take care of the interests of Western Germany." [See p. 173B1]

### Nazi Prison Files Transferred

Custody of files & records maintained in Arolsen of Nazi concentration camps & Gestapo prisons was transferred formally in Bonn June 6 from the defunct Western Allied High Comm. to the Intl. Red Cross, which was to have sole custody for 5 yrs. A West German agreement with the Allies called for Germany to finance the Intl. Tracing Service, in operation since 1945 as a clearing house of information on victims of Nazism. The files contained data on 5 million prisoners.

## *Nehru Feted in Moscow*

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru received an unprecedented welcome when he arrived in Moscow June 7 to open a 2-wk. state visit, his first trip to the USSR in 28 yrs. Thousands of Soviet citizens, many tossing flowers or releasing white doves, thronged the streets. They were unchecked by police as they pushed into the roadway, leaving barely enough room for the open car shared by Nehru & Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin. (Veteran foreign residents said they could not recall when

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a Soviet Govt. leader had sat in an open car.)

Almost half of the Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda's* June 7 issue was devoted to Nehru & India. The rare honor of a front-page picture was accorded Nehru, who was greeted at the airport by Bulganin, Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev & the entire Soviet Cabinet.

Nehru met with Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov June 8 for a discussion of virtually all major international problems. Moscow radio said Nehru's visit was being conducted in an "atmosphere of exceptional warmth & friendliness." Nehru had said before leaving Bombay June 4 he was "not going to negotiate between any blocs on any issue nor am I going to intervene in any issues."

Nehru conferred briefly with Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser in Cairo June 5 and with Czech Premier Viliam Siroky in Prague June 6. [See pp. 146D2, 182E1]

## OTHER WORLD NEWS

### *West Suggests July Parley*

In identical notes to Moscow June 6, the U.S., Britain & France proposed that the Big 4 Govt. heads meet July 18-21 in Geneva as a compromise between Lausanne (proposed by the West) & Vienna (proposed by the USSR) [see p. 182C3]. The U.S. State Dept. announced same day that the U.S., British & French foreign ministers would meet in New York June 16-17 to prepare for the Big 4 meeting and then would meet with Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov in San Francisco during the UN's 10th anniversary ceremonies starting June 20. [See p. 174E1]

#### Eisenhower on Time Limit

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference June 8 he would be willing to take part in summit talks lasting "4 or 5 days or any other period that is reasonable and will allow me to do my work." He pointed to the necessity of his signing legislation and the "Constitutional limitations that are on the President . . . from going away and staying as long as he pleases." He added that there must "be a definite time limit" to avoid "another propaganda mill, where, if I should leave by compulsion of my duties, then it would look like I was trying to wreck the conference." [See pp. 158F3-159G1]

#### Nixon, Dulles Differ on Crisis

U.S. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon said June 2 that the summit meeting "could be the world's last chance to settle differences peacefully and avoid a catastrophic war" and that it may show "whether negotiated peace is possible." Nixon told the closing session of Rotary Intl.'s 50th anniversary convention in Chicago that "recent conciliatory actions of Communist leaders" probably "represent a change in tactics rather than a change of heart." [See p. 174G2]

(Rotary installed A. Z. Baker of Cleveland to succeed Herbert J. Taylor of Chicago as president as the convention ended June 2.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 440C3]

The State Dept. declined comment on Nixon's speech but acknowledged that it differed from State Secy. John Foster Dulles' position [see pp. 166G1, 174B1]. Dulles said June 6 that he was "frankly doubtful" that the summit talks would "relax" world tensions, as was suggested by the USSR, and that it would take "more than words and more than one meeting" to justify relaxation of strong Western security policies. Dulles spoke at U. of South Carolina commencement exercises in Columbia.

The secretary then said at his Washington news conference June 7 that "a great deal of good could come out" of the summit meeting if the Russians "are willing to put a spirit of accomplishment into some of the things which we all profess to be interested in." He said he thought there was a "possibility" that the USSR might relax controls on its East European satellites [See p. 190E1]

#### President Cautious, Hopeful

Pres. Eisenhower, speaking at West Point commencement June 7 [see p. 192F1], called the summit meeting "only a beginning in a renewed effort that may last a generation." He said it was necessary to guard "against fatuous expectations that a world sick with ignorance, mutual fears & hates can be miraculously cured by a single meeting." But the President told his June 8 news conference: "There is something that is different in the world. . . . There is a change going on . . . we may discover some way that an accommodation can be made in which we can have full confidence, which would possibly give all of us . . . some lightening of the burdens we are carrying." [See p. 182G2]

### *Freed Airmen Tell Stories*

The 4 USAF airmen released by Communist China May 31 described their confinement experiences to newsmen in Honolulu June 1. They said that UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hamarskjöld's visit to Peiping in January "had very much to do with our release." [See p. 17B1]

A physical checkup at Honolulu found the 4 men in "fine physical condition," and they described their general treatment by the Communists as "good," with a marked improvement after the Geneva Conf. of 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. 241B2]. They said they first were held in what seemed like a "regular military prison," later were housed in private homes in Peiping, spent periods ranging from 6 to 26. mos. in solitary confinement. They said they resisted brainwashing attempts "similar to methods used on American POWs in North Korea with which everyone is well acquainted." Lt. Col. Edwin L. Heller said he thought the Communists "were convinced we accepted the fundamentals. After all we tried to please them so we could receive better treatment."

The fliers said they were given 4 hrs. notice of their trial, at which they pleaded guilty of "intruding into China for the harassment of the people." The 4 declined to tell newsmen whether they had landed north of the Yalu River. They said they had not seen any other American captives but had gained the impression from Communist newspapers that 40-44 other Americans were held.

Capt. Harold E. Fischer Jr. & First Lts. Lyle W. Cameron & Roland W. Parks landed at Offut Air Force Base, Neb., June 7. Heller remained in Honolulu for treatment of a leg injured when he was shot down. [See p. 181F3]

(Mrs. Jewell Bell of Olympia, Wash., said June 5 that her husband, Otho, who declined repatriation at Panmunjom, Korea, had written her he would come home if he could get a passport. The U.S. State Dept. said next day Bell would be given a passport if he could reach a country which had diplomatic relations with the U.S.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 322D-T3]

#### Reds Favor Indonesian Move

Indonesian Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo returned to Jakarta June 7 after a 2-wk. visit to Communist China and said that Indonesia's offer to arrange talks with the U.S. to reduce Far East tension had been "well accepted" by Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. [See p. 147A2]

### *Ely Leaves Indo-China*

Gen. Paul Ely, French Commissioner Gen. & Commander-in-Chief for Indo-China, left Saigon for France June 1. He had asked to be relieved following the removal of all French troops from North Viet Nam. [See pp. 99B1, 175G1]

#### Other Indo-China Developments

The Indo-China Intl. Armistice Comm. announced May 31 that North Viet Nam had agreed to a 2d extension of the deadline for movements of refugees. The time was extended to July 20. [See p. 175A2]

The North Viet Namese Govt. said June 6 that it would be ready to open talks in July on organizing all-Viet Namese elections for 1956, as agreed at the Geneva Conf. in 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 241B-F2]

South Viet Namese forces opened a clean-up drive against the forces of Gen. Tran Van Soai, leader of the rebel Hoa Hao sect, June 6 after a campaign begun at the end of May. [See p. 159G3]

### *ECSC Replaces Monnet*

French ex-Premier René Mayer was elected to succeed Jean Monnet of France as chairman of the High Authority of the European Coal & Steel Community by the ECSC Council of Forgn. Ministers in Messina, Sicily, June 1. The French Cabinet had decided May 25 that it would not ask Monnet, who favored extension of European unity by more supranational institutions, to reconsider his decision to quit the ECSC. [See p. 158F2]

In a final communiqué June 3, the ECSC foreign ministers (Prof. Walter Hallstein representing Fed. Germany as State Secy. for Forgn. Affairs) called for a European conference to work out plans for lowering

economic barriers. [See Vol. XIII, p. 264D3]

### UN Seeks Palestine Accord

Israel & Egypt were urged by UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld in appeals he sent June 5 to exercise restraint in their Gaza frontier zone and avoid incidents of violence. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., acting as UN Security Council president for June, sent letters to both countries June 7 urging that they cooperate "promptly" with efforts by Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN staff chief in Palestine, to restore order in the Gaza district. Egypt announced June 6 its rejection of a UN proposal that Egyptian & Israeli officials negotiate directly, instead of through the UN armistice agency, to end Gaza clashes. Burmese Premier U Nu, who visited Israel May 29-June 6, offered in Jerusalem June 5 to mediate Arab-Israeli differences. [See p. 175D2]

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENT

### Assails Reserves Bill Rider

Pres. Eisenhower used his press conference June 8 to appeal to the Senate to "do something about" the Admin.'s military reserves bill, which had been stalled in the House as a result of an anti-segregation rider. He called the bill "vital" to U.S. "security" and said it was "erroneous" to use necessary legislation as a vehicle for enacting measures which might be rejected on their own merits.

"If you get an idea of real importance," the President said, "then I believe the Congress & . . . our people should have a right to decide upon that issue by itself and not be clouding it with amendments that are extraneous." He agreed that "we can't all have our ways about particular things in social progress." But he asked, "Why do we make the defense of our country dependent upon all of us getting our own ways here?" He defended his Admin.'s anti-segregation record as standing "up very well . . . indeed, compared with any other Admin. I know of."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.), author of the disputed anti-segregation amendment, refused to withdraw it. He described it as "not erroneous & extraneous but . . . mandatory." [See p. 185D1]

(A delegation of Negro clergymen from the Natl. Fraternal Council of Churches visited Pres. Eisenhower June 8 and lauded his actions on minorities. "The elimination of segregation in the armed services is a personal victory for you," NFCC Chrmn. W. H. Jernagin said.)

### Attends West Point Ceremonies

Pres. Eisenhower returned to West Point June 5 for 3 days to attend the U.S. Military Academy graduation June 7 and the 40th reunion of his famous West Point class of 1915, "the class the stars fell on" (it produced a record 59 generals).

In an extemporaneous alumni speech June 6, the President lauded West Point training as rejecting the "notion that if you call enough names, if you hammer enough desks, that you are a great leader." Leadership was "something of the heart & of the head," "not merely of a fluent & wicked tongue," he said. [See p. 191C2]

The graduating class numbered 469. Honor man (highest in academic & military subjects) was Lee D. Olvey, 21, of Hinesville, Ga., who also achieved the corps' highest rank: Cadet First Captain & Brigade Commander.

(Navy, Marine & Air Force commissions went to 734 of the 740 U.S. Naval Academy graduates at Annapolis ceremonies June 3. Honor man was Thomas F. Stallman of Rochester, N.Y.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 221F1]

### Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower June 3 vetoed a private bill giving permanent residence to Kurt Glaser, Czech national who came to the U.S. from Austria in 1951 under the Information & Educational Exchange Act. The President said Glaser was being required to return to Austria & not behind the Iron Curtain. The exchange programs were "founded on good faith" and participants must "honor their commitments," Mr. Eisenhower declared. He suggested that Congress require exchange students to return to their countries for "a minimum period" before being allowed to come back permanently to the U.S. "Otherwise," the President warned, "the countries from which our exchange visitors come will receive little or no benefit from the [U.S.] training . . . and we shall fail to promote goodwill toward & better understanding of our way of life."

Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress June 8 for a $1½ million supplemental appropriation for special White House studies of "the entire question of disarmament," of proposals for developing international understanding & cooperation, of improved coordination of foreign economic policy and of coordination of public works planning. . . . The President June 4 appointed Robert J. Cutler, pres. of Boston's Old Colony Trust Co., as a White House consultant to the Natl. Security Council. [See p. 75D1] . . . Gen. Eisenhower June 3 signed a bill, sponsored by House Democratic leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), allowing the Govt. to give its surplus property to schools & hospitals. The measure was passed because a 1954 Defense Dept. order barred such gifts and required that surplus goods be sold. . . . A Presidential proclamation June 2 called for display of the flag on Flag Day June 14. . . . Mr. Eisenhower June 3 flew to & from his Gettysburg farm in a new 2-engine 4-seat AF Aero Commander recently put at his disposal. He thus became the first President to fly in a 2-engine plane while in office.

### CONGRESS

### Military Bribery Denied

Witnesses at a continuing Senate Investigations Subcom. inquiry June 3-8 denied bribery in the granting of military headgear contracts.

AF Capt. Raymond Wool, ex-contract officer for the Armed Forces Textile & Apparel Procurement Agency, insisted June 3 that he was a tax dodger as he tried to explain how he saved $14,000-$16,000 and paid for a $21,000 home. He said the money was profit of a defunct dress shop he & his wife had operated in Madison, N.J. and on which he falsely had reported losses in his 1951-53 income tax returns.

Wool denied the money came from a $50,000 bribe allegedly paid him by Polish-born Harry Lev, millionaire Chicago hat manufacturer, for helping swing a $2 million contract for 6,800,000 white Navy caps. Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) failed to get Wool to change his story, admit innocence to tax fraud, concede that he had reported truthfully in tax returns claiming dress shop losses and confess to the bribe.

The AF announced June 8 that Wool would be court-martialed on charges arising from the inquiry.

#### Lev Explains Govt. Dealings

Lev, testifying in a heavy accent June 7-8, denied paying bribes. On being told June 7 that he had been overpaid $5,089.38 on one of his Govt. contracts, he said he would not have taken the money had he known this because he was not a "chiseler." McClellan made out a check for that amount to the Treasury, and Lev immediately signed it. (Lev said he spoke 7 languages but was unable to read English or write anything but his name.)

Lev said June 7 that he had given 2 $150 suits to Mrs. Mella Hort, ex-Govt. contract aide, in payment of "social" obligations which he preferred not to discuss because of his 11-yr.-old daughter & because "I never told my wife." He said his contacts with her were "embarrassing" but "definitely had nothing to do with business. . . . She invited herself."

Lev admitted June 8 that he had sent 576 lb. of "very special" smoked sturgeon (for which he had paid $2,600) to 38 Govt. workers & military officers in 3 years. But he considered this no "gift" because "a gift is something a person wears." He disclosed that 3 Marine generals—Brig. Gen. I. M. Bethel of the Philadelphia Clothing Depot, Maj. Gen. Wm. Pendleton T. Hill, Marine Quartermaster General, & a Leonard E. Rea—were among the recipients of the sturgeon. Hill, who received 6 lb. (unsolicited), told him to send no more, Lev reported, and Bethel asked for a bill but got none.

Lev testified June 8 that he had gone into the chicken-feather processing business with a clothing specialist for the Army Quartermaster Research & Dvpt. Command, Ferdinand Tartaglia (who, according to Lev, also

received 39 lb. of the sturgeon). But the venture failed, Lev said. Committee aide Carmine Bellino reported that Tartaglia had invested $18,500 in cash in the business. He also told of an arrangement whereby $4,000 of Lev's money had gone to Tartaglia and then into the business. Lev said he did not know of this.

The Army June 8 suspended Tartaglia pending investigation of the story that he was in business with Lev while negotiating with him for the Govt. [See p. 184B2-D3]

### Legislative Action

***Minimum Wage.*** A bill (S2168) raising the federal minimum wage from the current 75¢ an hour to $1 was passed by Senate voice vote and sent to the House June 8. Passage came after rejection of an amendment by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) to graduate the increase—90¢ in 1956, 95¢ in 1957 & $1 in 1958. Earlier June 8 Pres. Eisenhower had told reporters he still favored the Admin. proposal of a 90¢ minimum. The increase to $1 would mean raises for 2,100,000 of 24 million workers covered, would have its greatest impact in the South. [See p. 143C-D2]

***Housing.*** The Eisenhower public housing bill, authorizing construction of 35,000 units a year for 2 years, was defeated by a 44-38 Senate vote June 7. The Senate then passed & sent to the House, by a 60-25 vote, a Democratic substitute providing for a maximum of 800,000 & a minimum of 200,000 units in 4 years. The President would decide each year how many units to build within the annual statutory limits of 50,000-200,000. The vote rejecting the Eisenhower plan: 35 D. & 9 R. vs. 32 R. & 6 D. The vote on the Democratic bill: 33 D. & 27 R. vs. 16 R. & 9 D. The bill also provided for $4 billion additional FHA mortgage insurance authority, a college housing program, construction of 50,000 housing units for poor elderly persons & 110,000 for military families. [See p. 29C1]

***Foreign Aid.*** The Admin.'s $3½ billion foreign aid program (S2090) was approved without major change by a 59-18 Senate vote and sent to the House June 2. The Admin. had listed its total request as $3.53 billion. But the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., approving it by a 13-2 vote May 26, had said the actual total was $3.408 billion because $112 million was reauthorization of a 1954 grant. The final vote: 31 D. & 28 R. vs. 11 R. & 7 D. Among amendments rejected: (a) by 50-33, a proposal of Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) to require that 50% of the $165 million for economic aid would be in loans; (b) by 52-29, a proposal of Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) to require loan status for 75% of the economic aid. [See p. 160D3]

***Appropriation.*** The $327,987,088 Interior Dept. appropriation (HR5085) was passed by both houses and sent to the President June 8.

***Other Bills.*** The 8% postal pay raise (S2061) was passed by 407-1 House vote June 7. Minor changes were accepted by the Senate the same day, and the bill went to the President. Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.), sole dissenter, said his "no" vote was "a protest uttered in sheer disgust . . . aganst the bungling . . . [&] political chicanery of the whole business." [See p. 185B1] . . . A bill (HR4725) closing 2 loopholes in the 1954 tax revision act was adopted by Senate voice vote May 26. Minor changes were accepted by the House June 6. [See p. 169A2] . . . A bill (HR5923) authorizing $57,730,000 to speed construction of the 3,200-mi. Inter-American Highway (Laredo, Tex. to Panama City) was passed by 353-13 House vote and sent to the Senate June 8. It provided for completion of the job in 3 years. [See p. 107D2] . . . A bill (HR2851) to use up some surplus grain & provide bread for needy Americans was passed by 343-1 House vote and sent to the Senate May 25. Only Rep. Fred Marshall (D., Minn.) voted "no." It provided for grinding some Govt.-owned grain into flour & cornmeal for distribution by states to the needy in unemployment areas.

## OTHER U.S. NEWS

### Pay Guarantee Won at Ford

The Ford Motor Co. & the CIO United Auto Workers compromised June 6 on a precedent-setting 3-yr. contract giving 140,000 Ford employes a modified guaranteed wage in the form of supplemental unemployment payments. The agreement, averting an all-out strike at almost the last minute, was reached after 7 weeks of negotiations.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the contract provided economic gains "in excess of 20¢ an hour" and was the biggest package his union ever had won. Announcing he would seek essentially the same terms from Gen. Motors, Reuther adapted a Ford advertising slogan to predict, "There's a Ford in Gen. Motors' future."

John S. Bugas, Ford vice pres. for industrial relations, called the settlement "a significant departure from the historical pattern of labor-management agreements." "For the first time," he said, "a major corporation has devised a sound workable plan to provide supplements to state unemployment compensation benefits for its employes during periods of lay-off."

#### Pay for 26 Jobless Weeks

The contract provided for company contributions (at the rate of 5¢ an hour per employe) to 2 funds (one for regular & one for defense workers) which, at current employment levels, eventually could total $55 million. Payments from the funds to laid-off workers would start after June 1, 1956. They would range from $2 to $25 a week depending on the worker's wage rate & the time he had worked. Counting unemployment compensation, it would provide 65% of normal take-home pay for the first 4 weeks of lay-off & 60% for the next 22 weeks.

Other provisions: (a) an annual raise of 6¢ an hr. or 2½% of base pay (maximum 8½¢ an hr.), whichever was higher; (b) bigger pensions, the maximum (including Social Security) to rise from the current $161 a month to $188.50 for a 40-yr. service employe or higher for longer service; (c) cost-of-living pay increases to be 1¢ every time the consumer price index rose ½ point (formerly 1¢ for a 3/5-point rise); (d) inclusion of families in hospitalization benefits; (e) triple pay for holiday work; (f) a 7th holiday to be taken ½ day on Christmas Eve & ½ day New Year's Eve. [See 185E1]

Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams announced June 4, during the negotiations, that he "would have no hesitancy" in asking for any state law change needed to make a guaranteed wage plan legal.

Heads of the 3 independent railroad brotherhoods lauded the Ford agreement June 6 as a labor "victory," "a good start," a possible guide to future rail pacts.

But Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. Pres. Henry G. Riter 3d announced in Indianapolis June 6 that he was "much disappointed" at Ford's agreement to a wage guarantee. He warned: "If industry gives in to labor's demands for a guaranteed annual wage, even in principle, it could have seriously damaging effects on the American economy, perhaps leading to a socialistic state & controlled economy." [See p. 108F-G3]

#### 'Wildcat' Strikes Continue

Ford officials reported June 6 that 37 of Ford's 68 plants had been shut and 84,000 Ford workers idled by "wildcat" strikes started while bargaining talks were in process. Some 32,000 Ford workers remained idle June 7 as a result of local "wildcat" strikes by skilled tool & die makers who had wanted a 30¢ hourly raise and considered the 2½% settlement too low.

42,000 Gen. Motors employes at 15 plants also were idle in "wildcat" strikes June 8 despite the UAW's extension of the strike deadline during negotiations for a contract on the Ford formula. Reuther, joining the GM talks after concluding the Ford agreement, sent telegrams to GM locals June 8 to warn that the walkouts were "sabotaging" the negotiations, that the company had threatened not to bargain during unauthorized strikes. [See p. 124F3]

**APRIL STRIKE STATISTICS**

| (From BLS) | Apr. | Mar. | Apr. '54 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stoppages started | 325 | 300 | 330 |
| Workers involved | *210 | *165 | *113 |
| Stoppages in effect | 500 | 450 | 501 |
| Workers involved | *310 | *220 | *187 |
| Man-days idleness | *2,600 | *1,600 | *1,220 |
| Est. working time† | .30% | 1.7% | .13% |

*In thousands †All industries

### Court Upsets Loyalty Ouster

The Supreme Court ruled, 7-2, June 6 that the Civil Svc. Comm.'s defunct Loyalty Review Board wrongfully had ordered the loyalty dismissal of Dr. Pohn Punnett Peters as a part-time Public Health Svc. consultant in 1953. Therefore, it directed the Civil Svc.

Comm. "to expunge" the review board's finding of "reasonable doubt" as to Peters' loyalty and to expunge "any ruling that [he] is barred from federal employment by reason of that finding." But it could not order Peters reinstated as his term had expired.

The majority decision, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, avoided the constitutional question of whether Peters had been denied due process of law because he had not been permitted to confront his accusers. The opinion held that: A constitutional decision was not necessary because the case could be decided on procedural grounds. In this instance, the review board had exceeded the authority given it in the Presidential order which created it. This order gave the review board jurisdiction only in cases where an agency or departmental board had recommended dismissal. Even then it had no power to "undertake a review on its own motion." Yet after the Fed. Security Agency's loyalty board twice had cleared Peters, the review board had decided to run a "post-audit" and had arrived at its adverse finding.

Warren's opinion stressed "the deeply rooted principle of criminal law that a verdict of guilty is appealable while a verdict of acquittal is not." He called it "one of the few [safeguards], & perhaps one of the most important, afforded an accused employe under the order."

Justices Reed & Burton dissented. They upheld the validity of the review board's action as correctly interpreting the intention of the order. [See p. 142D1]

(John Stewart Service, career diplomat cleared 6 times by the State Dept. loyalty board but dismissed in 1951 after an adverse finding by the review board, appealed for reinstatement in Fed. Dist. Court in Washington June 7. He cited the Peters ruling as the basis of his appeal.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 53B-C]

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**Dr. Otto Nathan,** 62, German-born NYU professor of economics (U.S. citizen since 1939) and executor of the late Dr. Albert Einstein's estate, received a U.S. passport by court order June 6 to visit Europe. Dist. Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut of Washington had ordered the State Dept. June 1 to issue the passport and the order was upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington June 2. The passport had been denied on charges that Nathan was a German Communist before 1933 & since then an associate of Communists & Red fronts. Nathan had denied in affidavits he ever was a CP member, refused to sign a denial that he ever had belonged to front groups.

## FOREIGN

***Tunisian Accord Signed.*** French Premier Edgar Faure & Tunisian Premier Tahar ben Ammar signed conventions granting internal autonomy to Tunisia in Paris June 3 after 9 mos. of negotiations. The agreement, subject to ratification by the French Parliament & the Bey of Tunis, provided for a French-Tunisian monetary & customs union and French control of Tunisian defense & external affairs. Tunisia was to take control of local governments as soon as the accord was ratified, but a 10-yr. transitional period was provided for complete transfer of the courts to Tunisians and a 20-yr. period for French withdrawal from police affairs. The agreement guaranteed that property & legal rights of the French minority in Tunisia would be safeguarded. (Neodestour [Tunisian Nationalist] Party leader Habib Bourguiba, who ended a 3-yr. exile in France when he returned to Tunis June 1, said that internal autonomy was "only a step toward independence" and urged continued efforts toward that goal.) [See p. 150G1]

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**Netherlands** Premier Willem Drees agreed June 2 to withdraw his Cabinet's resignation over a rent-increase dispute after the Socialist Parliamentary leadership worked out a compromise to continue Drees in office. Drees announced June 7 a plan for a 5% rent increase accompanied by a cut in income taxes & the end of some purchase taxes. [See p. 170E2] . . . **Singapore** coroner's inquiry ended June 8 with a ruling that police were not criminally negligent in the fatal beating of UP correspondent Gene D. Symonds in Communist-led rioting May 12. A taxi driver had testified June 6 that police ignored his appeals to aid Symonds. [See p. 170F2] . . . **French** officials in Bayonne announced June 7 that all charges had been dismissed against several priests & laymen accused of taking Gerald & Robert Finaly to Spain in 1953 in an attempt to keep them Roman Catholics. Officials said Mrs. Hedwig Rosner, the boys' aunt who now had them in Israel, had withdrawn her complaint. [See Vol. XIII, p. 226E-F1]

**Queen Elizabeth II's** birthday honors list June 8 (her official birthday was June 9) [see p. 144G3] created 4 new barons, 2 Privy Counselors, a Companion of Honor, 4 Baronets & 34 Knights Bachelor. Mile-runner Roger Bannister [see Vol. XIV, p. 420D2], actor Alec Guinness & Capt. Christopher Soames (Sir Winston Churchill's son-in-law) were made Commanders of the Order of the British Empire. Adm. Earl Mountbatten of Burma (who became First Sea Lord & Naval Staff Chief Apr. 19) & Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, Imperial Gen. Staff Chief, were made Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Knighthoods also were conferred on: William A. Bustamente, Jamaican ex-Prime Minister [see p. 23D3], Capt. C. Ivan Thompson of the liner *Queen Elizabeth* & Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Sydney (Australia) Symphony Orch. Sculptor Henry Moore was made a member of the Order of the Companions of Honor. (Adm. Earl Mountbatten rebuked U.S. Amer. Legion Comdr. Seaborn P. Collins at the biennial conference of the British Empire Service (Veterans') League in London June 6 after Collins had attacked "the godless tyranny of communism." Mountbatten inserted remarks to Collins during his own speech that "we confine ourselves to the ex-service men" and shun politics. [See p. 138B3]

## ARTS & SCIENCE

**American Cancer Society** statisticians reported at the opening of the American Medical Assn. meeting in Atlantic City June 6 that a majority of cancer researchers, chest surgeons & pathologists believed heavy cigarette smoking "may lead to lung cancer." The ACS also reported, on the basis of a 32-month study of 188,000 aging men, that those who stopped smoking had a much lower lung-cancer death rate than those who continued. The statistics seemed to indicate that the heavier the cigarette smoking, the heavier the lung-cancer rate. These findings were denounced by Chrmn. Timothy V. Hartnett of the Tobacco Industry Research Com. He said "competent opinion-research authorities" found the poll "biased, nonscientific & filled with shortcomings & defects." [See Vol. XIV, p. 359E1]

**Subscription TV** was opposed by RCA Chrmn. David Sarnoff in a statement issued June 6 for filing with the FCC. He said that "pay-television would come into homes like gas & light & telephone service," might eventually have to be Govt.-regulated as are other public utilities. He asserted that this could create "almost insurmountable" difficulties in "maintaining part of the American radio & television system free & part regulated." Pres. Barney Balaban of Paramount Pictures, which controlled the Telemeter pay-TV system, retorted in a speech at Paramount's annual stock-

### COMPANY EARNINGS

(Year's net & per-common-share profits)

**AKU-United Rayon** 1954—$11,691,020, $5.69; 1953—$7,043,680, $3.53. . . . **American & Forgn. Pwr.** (& subsidiaries) 1954—$13,752,625, $1.90; 1953—$18,336,089, $2.54. . . . **Amer. Stores Co.** 52 weeks to Apr. 2, 1955—$7,015,128, $4.86; 1954—$7,468,143, $5.45. . . . **Associated Tel. & Tel.** (& subs.) 1954—$7,762,830; 1953—$4,286,834. . . . **Beatrice Foods** Yr. to Feb. 28, 1955—$5,553,211, $4.28; 1954—$4,828,314, $3.90. . . . **California Packing** Yr. to Feb. 28, 1955—$8,867,955, $4.60; 1954—$6,676,211, $3.46. . . . **Chile Copper** 1954—$13,995,642, $3.17; 1953—$4,727,875, $1.07. . . . **City Stores** Yr. to Jan. 29, 1955—$5,422,118, $2.40; 1954—$4,986,805, $2.20. . . . **Federated Dept. Stores** 52 weeks to Apr. 30, 1955—$19,626,457, $5.43; 1954—$13,948,550, $3.75. . . . **First Natl. Stores** 53 weeks to Apr. 2, 1955—$7,968,619, $4.86; 1954 (52 weeks) $6,830,629, $4.17. . . . **Gen. Foods** *Yr. to Mar. 31, 1955—$31,700,000, $5.29; 1954—$27,913,482, $4.66 (after prior years' tax adjustment credit of $2½ million or 43c a share). . . . **Gimbel Bros.** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1955—$5,134,012, $2.34; 1954—$5,180,868, $2.35. . . . **R. H. Macy & Co.** 52 weeks to Apr. 30, 1955—$5,582,000, $2.62; 1954—$4,630,000, $2.06. . . . **May Dept. Stores** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1955—$16,996,400, $2.70; 1954—$16,490,317, $2.62. . . . **Pan American World Airways** 1954—$10,387,297, $1.69; 1953—$10,802,644, $1.76. . . . **Permanente Cement** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1955—$5,053,747, $1.80; 1954—$4,311,260, $1.54. . . . **Remington Rand** Yr. to Mar. 31, 1955—$16,126,819, $3.03; 1954—$12,211,170, $2.28. . . . **Singer Mfg. Co.** 1954—$11,889,340, $2.64; 1953—$11,357,009, $2.52. . . . **Sunbeam Corp.** Yr. to Mar. 26, 1955—$6,853,824, $3.41; 1954—$6,158,215, $3.11. . . . **United Shoe Machinery** Yr. to Feb. 28, 1955—$7,219,208, $2.95; 1954—$7,618,688, $3.12. . . . **U.S. Lines** 1954—$5,177,454, $3.17; 1953—$6,587,789, $4.04.

*Preliminary

holders' meeting in New York June 7: RCA had made over $1 billion from sales, royalties & services on the present TV system and Sarnoff was "attempting to defend the vested interests of the big networks" by opposing subscription TV. [See p. 187D1] . . . **Quentin Reynolds'** $175,000 libel award from Westbrook Pegler and the Hearst & Hearst Consolidated Corps. was upheld June 7 by the U. S. Court of Appeals in New York. [See Vol. XIV, p. 220F2]

**N. Y. drama critics,** in an annual poll reported by *Variety* June 8, cited Paul Muni of *Inherit the Wind* & Kim Stanley of *Bus Stop* for best performances in dramatic plays, Walter Slezak of *Fanny* & Gwen Verdon of *Damn Yankees* for best performances in musicals during the 1954-55 broadway theatrical season. [See pp. 187C-D1, 127A2] . . . **Edwin O'Connor** was awarded the annual $5,000 *Atlantic* magazine prize for novelists June 8 for *The Last Hurrah.* . . . **Curtis Publishing Co.** of Philadelphia sold *Country Gentleman-Better Farming* magazine to *Farm Journal* June 7.

## CHURCH & SCHOOL

***Desegregation.*** Circuit Judge Leon M. Brazile of Hanover, Va. enjoined the Hanover Co. school board June 2 from using a $1 million bond issue voted July 14, 1953 to build segregated schools because of the U.S. Supreme Court's "erroneous" decision of May 17, 1954 against racial segregation of public school students. Brazile said another election would have to be held to authorize bonds for financing new segregated schools. Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson asked the state Legislature June 2 to provide him with 4 additional assistant attorneys to help "handle the multiplicity of segregation suits" expected from the recent Supreme Court decision that such cases should be handled in local courts. The school boards in Summerton, S.C. June 1 & Prince Edward Co., Va. June 2 voted to discontinue operation of any public schools in which racial segregation could not be maintained. A NAACP conference of Negro leaders from 16 southern & border states decided in Atlanta June 4 that suits would be filed in federal courts against any local school authorities who failed to launch desegregation programs by next September. The Oklahoma Board of Regents voted, 8-1, June 6 for integration of white & Negro students in state-supported colleges at the start of terms next fall. Helen Caise, 16, first Negro to enter a white school in Kentucky under college level in 51 years, was admitted to Lafayette H. S. in Lexington June 7 because her own Negro school offered no summer courses. Trustees of Storer College in Harper's Ferry, W. Va. voted June 6 to suspend operations for a year Aug. 31 after state officials held that the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling would prevent them from continuing to support Storer as an all-Negro college. [See p. 186E2-G3] . . . The Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (Southern) general assembly in Richmond, Va. June 2-7 rejected by 293-109 a proposal that it reverse a 1954 resolution against enforcement of racial segregation. (The assembly accepted June 6 the recommendation of its local presbyteries that it not merge with the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. [Northern] & United Presbyterian Church & that Southern Presbyterians extend their cooperation with all major denominations & interchurch organizations.) [See pp. 179E1, 23G3]

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**Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.'s** general board, meeting in New York June 9, delegated its Policy & Strategy Com. to study a proposal that the council send a delegation of U.S. church leaders to visit the Soviet Union. (Russian Orthodox Patriarch Alexei accepted May 31 on behalf of Russian Christians an invitation from the British Council of Churches to lead a Soviet church delegation to Britain for a visit July 4-16. A group of 6 American Quakers led by Clarence E. Pickett, retired Amer. Friends Service Com. secy., reported in Moscow June 8 they were stressing during a tour of the USSR the need to promote "friendly contacts" between Americans & Russians in economics & other nonpolitical affairs.) [See p. 151D3; Vol. XIV, 244A3; XI, 329F] . . . **Amish Mennonite Church** delegation of bishops representing 13,996 members of the order in 13 states asked in a House Judiciary Com. hearing May 26 that members of their church be exempted by law from receiving social security benefits even though Amish people would pay social security taxes. The bishops said the order assumed responsibility for caring for its own needy and wanted to be barred legally from collecting social security so as to spare future Amish generations from "temptation." [See Vol. VII, p. 356C]

**Evangelist Billy Graham** opened a 5-day series of meetings in Paris June 5, his first series in a non-English speaking city & predominantly Roman Catholic country. He had preached to audiences totaling 2.6 million during revival meetings in Scotland & Britain during April & May. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 304B3, 231C1] . . . **United Jewish Appeal** conference in Washington reported June 5 that the UJA had raised $1,015,000,000 (including $31,196,000 toward this year's goal of $100 million) since 1939 to aid persecuted, homeless & other needy Jews & help establish Israel. Pres. Eisenhower received a UJA citation June 3 for "humanitarian service to victims of Nazi tyranny" as Allied Supreme Commander in Europe in World War II. [See p. 71B3] . . . **Roman Catholic** membership in the U.S., Alaska & Hawaii increased by 927,278 to a record total of 32,575,702 in 1954, the Catholic Directory reported May 25. [See Vol. XIV, p. 287B3] . . . **Mrs. Gertrude W. Eiseman** was elected president of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston June 6. [See Vol. XIV, p. 440F2] . . . **IBM Chrmn. Thomas J. Watson Sr.'s** gift of more than $1 million and the Watson homestead at Cooper's Plain, N.Y. to the Genesee Conf. of the Methodist Church (for establishment of a youth & education center) was announced in Rochester, N.Y. June 1. [See Vol. IX, p. 326J] . . . **Dr. Frank Buchman,** Moral Re-Armament leader, was 77 June 4. [See p. 15G2]

**Teachers'** salaries in New York City were raised as of July 1 to attain a range of $3,900-$7,600 a yr. by July 1956 under a plan accepted by the NYC Bd. of Estimate June 3. . . . **United Lutheran Church** reported June 6 that its pastors' salaries averaged $4,392 a yr.

## OBITUARIES

**Gen. Eugène Bridoux,** 67, French War Secy. in wartime Vichy Govt.; June 6 in Madrid. Arrested after Liberation, he escaped to Spain in 1947, was condemned to death in absentia.

**Harry D. Buckley,** 68, vice pres. United Artists Theatre Circuit Corp., former personal & business manager for Mary Pickford & Douglas Fairbanks Sr.; June 2 in New York.

**R. W. (Dick) Burnett,** 57, Texas oil millionaire, owner of Dallas Eagles Baseball Club (Texas League); June 1 in Shreveport, La.

**Robert Elliott Burns,** 65, author *I Was a Fugitive from a Georgia Chain Gang;* June 5 in East Orange, N.J. [See Vol. V, p. 345M]

**Dr. F. Melius Christiansen,** 84, Norwegian-born founder & retired director of St. Olaf Lutheran Choir; June 1 in Northfield, Minn.

**Harley L. Clarke,** 73, ex-pres. Utilities Pwr. & Light Corp.; June 3 in Mt. Prospect, Ill.

**William P. Collis,** 70, ex-gen. mgr. Better Business Bureau of New York City; June 5 in Fall River, Mass. Among famous stock swindlers he exposed in the 1920's were Geo. Graham Rice & Chas. Beadon.

**Dr. Albert E. Edel,** 79, retired N.J. state toxicologist who established identity of murdered Lindbergh baby by hair tests in 1932; June 7 in Oak Bluffs, Mass.

**Joseph Jefferson Farjeon,** 72, British author of mystery stories & plays; June 6 in Hove, England.

**Pattillo Higgins,** 92, discoverer & promoter of Spindletop oil field (near Beaumont, Tex.) 1892-1901; June 5 in San Antonio, Tex.

**Maj. Jorge Jordan Mercado,** Bolivian air force staff chief; in plane crash in Tapacari, eastern Bolivia, June 4.

**Michael Joseph (Mike) Kelley,** 79, veteran of 52 yrs. in organized baseball as player, manager, owner (he sold Minneapolis Millers to N.Y. Giants in 1946); June 6 in Minneapolis.

**Dr. Oswald S. Lowsley,** 70, urological surgeon, originator of genitourinary operative techniques including Lowsley ribbon gut method of kidney operations; June 4 in Stamford, Conn.

**Gerald Mygatt,** 67, ex-ed. *Cosmopolitan, This Week & Liberty* magazines; June 2 in New York.

## SPORTS

### Winners

**Badminton:** Thomas Cup (world championship)—won by Malaya for 3d successive time by 8-1 victory over Denmark in Singapore June 5. [See Vol. XII, p. 188F] . . . **Basketball:** Intl. military championship in Cairo June 2—won by U.S., 67-50, over Egypt. . . . **Bowling:** 52d Amer. Bowling Cong. tournament in Ft. Wayne, Ind. Mar. 26-June 6—$2,500 open division team championship won by Pfeiffer's Beer of Detroit with 3,136 series rolled Apr. 19; $500 singles title won by Eddie Gerzine of Milwaukee with 738 rolled Mar. 28; doubles title ($500 each) won by Harry Zoeller & Geo. Pacropis of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. with 1,365 rolled Apr. 15; $1,000 all-events score title won by Fred Bujack of the Pfeiffer team with 1,993 total for Apr. 19-20. [See p. 188E-F1] . . . **Cycling:** 1955 tour of Italy—won by Fiorenzo Magni of Italy June 5. . . . **Golf:** British amateur championship at St. Annes, Eng. June 4—won by USAF Lt. Joseph W. Conrad Jr., 25, of San Antonio, 3 & 2 over Alan Slater of England [see Vol. XIV, p. 188F3]. Deepdale Golf Club's Palm Beach round-robin tournament at Great Neck, N. Y. June 5 (all income to Boys Club of N. Y.)—won by Sam Snead, 43 May 27. $5,000 Eastern women's open at Reading, Pa. June 5—won by Louise Suggs of Sea Island, Ga. for $1,000 first prize. . . . **Soccer:** Amer. Soccer League's Lewis Cup—won in Philadelphia June 5 by league champion Philadelphia Uhriks over Brookhattan-Galacia team of New York. [See p. 104F-G1] . . . **Tennis:** French championships in Paris—(singles June 4) men's won by Tony Trabert, women's by Angela Mortimer of Britain; (doubles June 5) men's won by Trabert & Vic Seixas, women's by Darlene Hard, 19, of Montebello, Calif. & Mrs. Beverly Baker Eleitz of Long Beach, Calif., mixed by Miss Hard & Gordon Forbes, 20, of South Africa. . . . **Track:** 2-mi. race in Compton, Calif. June 3—won by Horace Ashenfelter, 32, Glen Ridge, N. J. FBI man, in U.S.-record 8 min. 49.6 sec. [see Vol. XIII, p. 40J]. 100-yd. dash at Abilene, Tex. June 4—won by Bobby Morrow of Abilene Christian in 9.1 sec. (2 sec. faster than the world record, but the mark could not be entered as a new record because Morrow was aided by a 7-mph. wind). . . . **Weight-lifting:** Natl. Amateur Athletic Union championship in Cleveland June 5—Paul Anderson, 22, of Elizabethtown, Tenn. set U.S. records of 435 lb. in the 2-hands clean-&-jerk and of 1,145 lb. for the 3 Olympic lifts (both exceeded the world records but could not be counted since this was not a world meet); Tom Kono of Sacramento, Calif. retained the lightweight title.

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**Bob Slater,** 32, of Kansas City, 1954's Intl. Motor Car Assn. champ, was killed in Des Moines June 5 in a crash during the Hawkeye Futurity auto race. [See p. 187F3] . . . **World Com. on Professional Boxing,** meeting in Paris June 4: reaffirmed its recognition of Robert Cohen of France as world bantamweight champ but listed Raton Macias of Mexico, whom the U.S.' Natl. Boxing Assn. recognized as champ, as No. 1 contender; decided to change its name to the World Professional Boxing Championship Com. as more indicative of its functions; elected J. Onslow Fane of Britain as pres. . . . **Johnny Lombardo** of Mt. Carmel, Pa. was suspended for life by the Toledo Boxing Comm. for failure to show up for weigh-in for a welterweight bout with Pat Lowry of Toledo. . . . **John Coll & George Joseph** of Memphis June 4 claimed a 314.1-mile world distance water ski record for an 11-hr. trip down the Mississippi from Grand Tower, Ill. to Memphis. . . . **Leroy (Satchel) Paige** returned to baseball June 2 when he was signed by T. Y. Baird, owner of the Negro American League's Kansas City Monarchs, for "something in the neighborhood of $40,000." [See Vol. XIV, p. 32G1] . . . **Ewell Blackwell** was released by the San Francisco Seals and signed by the Seattle Rainers of the Pacific Coast League June 5. [See p. 152G2] . . . **Jim Busby,** Washington Senators outfielder, was traded to the Chicago White Sox June 7 for outfielder Johnny Groth, catcher Clint Courtney & pitcher Bob Chakales. . . . **Terry Sawchuck,** 25, Detroit Red Wings goalie, was traded to the Boston Bruins June 3 as part of a 9-player swap. The Bruins also got forwards Marcel Bonin, Vic Stasiuk & Lorne Davis and gave up forwards Real Chevrefils, Ed Sandford & Norm Corcoran, defenseman Warren Godfrey & goalie Giles Boisvert. [See p. 96C-D1]

## MISCELLANEOUS

***Crime.*** Mrs. Nannie Doss, 49, grandmother who confessed to murdering 4 of her 5 husbands with rat poison, was given a life imprisonment sentence in Tulsa, Okla. June 2 for the murder of her 5th husband, Samuel Doss, 58. [See Vol. XIV, p. 404F2] . . . Richard Kluckhohn was indicted on first-degree murder charges in Raleigh, N. C. June 6 for the May 13 shooting of Bernice Seawell. [See p. 172C3] . . . Albert Anastasia, 52, was given a one-yr. jail term & fined $20,000 in Camden, N. J. June 3 for tax evasion. [See p. 180C2] . . . Narcotics Comm. Harry J. Anslinger estimated at a Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing June 2 that the U.S. had 60,000 drug addicts (9,458 in N. Y. State). He said they spent an average of $10 a day for drugs. He reported that virtually all illegal narcotics smuggled into the U.S. since 1950 came from Red China & Lebanon. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 404G2, 378C3] . . . The biggest bootleg liquor plant uncovered since prohibition was put out of operation when Internal Revenue agents seized a 60,000-gal. still in Brooklyn June 7. . . . The N. Y. Supreme Court's Appellate Div. June 7 upheld the 5-day contempt sentence imposed on William J. Keating, ex-N. Y. City Anti-Crime Com. counsel, for refusing to tell a grand jury how he had learned of a wiretapping raid. [See p. 164G2] . . . Robert H. Schlesinger, 37, son of Countess Mona Bismarck (formerly Mrs. Harrison Williams), was indicted by a grand jury in New York June 2 for an alleged $180,000 oil stock swindle. $60,000 was from retired Milwaukee department store (the Boston Store) owners Richard & John M. Herzfield, $120,000 from Robert P. McCulloch, owner of McCulloch Motors Corp. of Los Angeles. McCulloch sent Schlesinger a check for an additional $150,000 but stopped payment when he became suspicious of the deal. Authorities said Schlessinger spent most of the money wooing actress Linda Christian. He gave her $132,500 worth of jewelry and, as partial payment, gave N. Y. jewelers Van Cleef & Arpels a $100,000 check which bounced as a result of McCulloch's stopping his check. The jewelers then sued Miss Christian.

***Air Records.*** A 1,140-kmph. (708.-362-mph.) unofficial world air speed record for women was set by Mme. Jacqueline Auriol May 31 (reported by Reuters from Paris June 1). [See Vol. XIII, pp. 243E2, 292F1] . . . A 27,258-ft. world helicopter altitude mark was claimed by French pilot Jean Boulet in a French turbo-jet Alouette II (reported by UP in Paris June 6). (Existing record, according to the Intl. Aeronautic Fed.: 24,664 ft. set by USAF Capt. Russell M. Dobyns in a Piasecki YH-21 in Dayton, O. Sept. 2, 1953.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 312A3]

***3d-Highest Peak Scaled.*** 28,146-ft. Mt. Kanchenjunga on the Nepalese-Sikkim (India) border was climbed by 2 members of a British expedition led by Dr. Charles Evans, it was reported from Darjeeling, India June 2. The world's 3d highest peak, it had been the highest unclimbed one. Only 29,-002-ft. Mt. Everest & 28,250-ft. Mt. Godwin Austen (K-2) are higher. [See p. 188D3]

### NAMES IN THE NEWS

**King Idris,** 66, of Libya was married in Cairo June 6 to a 2d wife, Alia Abdel Kader Lamloum, 37, daughter of an Egyptian Bedouin chief. Queen Fatima, Idris' childless first wife, was reported to be opposed to a 2d marriage (Moslem law allows up to 4 wives). Palace Affairs Min. Ibrahim El-Salhi, who opened wedding negotiations in Egypt last year, was assassinated by Fatima's nephew El-Sherif Mohieddin El-Sinussi. El-Sinussi was tried & executed for the killing. [See Vol. XIV, p. 375G1-A2] . . . **Joseph H. Lederer,** N. Y. broker & philanthropist, received the George Washington Carver Memorial Institute plaque from Vice Pres. Nixon in New York June 6 for "outstanding contribution to the betterment of race relations & human welfare." . . . **Thomas Mann** marked his 80th birthday June 6 in Kilchberg, Switz. [See Vol. XIV, p. 211D3; XI, 117K-L] . . . **Martha Wright,** 29, actress-singer, was married to N. Y. restaurateur George J. (Mike) Manuche Jr., 34, in Newburgh, N. Y. May 27. . . . **Jane M. Hoey,** ex-Fed. Bureau of Public Assistance director, was chosen June 1 as winner of the new $1,000 Florina Lasker Social Work Award.